COMPLETE
INSTRUCTIONS
ON THE....
ART OF

FRENCH DYEING
AND
CLEANING
....AT HOME

PRICE FIFTY CENTS

BY
MADAME M. DESHAYES
Sacramento, Cal.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH BY
CHARLOTTE PAU

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INTRODUCTION.

This little book is written on behalf of persons having no distinct knowledge of the Art of Cleaning and Dyeing, according to French methods. It contains, in form of simple language, complete instructions for dyeing and cleaning articles of apparel, etc., and by closely and carefully following the recipes contained herein any young girl, or mother of a family, can clean and dye her own clothes or those of the family at a very cheap rate. All the acids, dyeing woods, colors, etc., can be obtained at any good druggist's. Very often persons entirely or partially ignorant upon this subject throw the very soiled clothes away, or in trying to remove certain stains, render them larger and more difficult to clean. It is sincerely hoped that many persons living in the country, or on large ranches situated at a great distance from a large city, will find this little book both useful and a source of economy.

M. DESHAYES.

August 7, 1896.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR DYEING.

Before dyeing any article of apparel it is absolutely necessary to get together every piece of the material and the foundation of the dress, or other article. Sew them together with very strong, coarse thread, large stitches, of course, in order that when stirring the articles in the dye no one piece is allowed to remain stationery, as this would cause the dye to intensify more in one piece than another.

Every article, whether clean or soiled, must be washed before dyeing, and put into the mordant whilst wet. Every portion of the material must be well brushed with hot, soapy water, which has had a little soda dissolved in it. Rinse once in warm water, then brush again and rinse in two or three waters.

Woolen and silk materials must never be wrung out, but the water must be pressed out of them as well as possible, and they should be then hung up to dry. The dye should always be strained before the materials are placed in it to boil.

When cotton is dyed with Bichromate of Potash as the mordant, the water does not need to be very warm.

Melt 12 grains of Bichromate of Potash in 2½ gallons of water and one glassful of Rust. At 15 degrees of

pressure put the materials in for half an hour, stirring them without ceasing. After the cotton materials have been soaked in the mordant half an hour, draw them out by means of two uncolored sticks, and rinse several times before putting them into the dye.

NOTE.—Though the terms "Teaspoonful, Dessert-spoonful and Tablespoonful" have been used to denote the correct measure, or thereabouts, of the acids and other chemicals used as the Mordant in Dyeing, it must be clearly understood that no *silver spoons* must be used, as the acids are liable to utterly damage such articles.

Use Wooden Spoons, guessing as near as possible the measure indicated.

RECIPE FOR MAKING THE RUST WHICH IS USED AS THE MORDANT FOR DYEING BLACK MATERIALS.

FOR COTTON, SILK AND FEATHERS.

Collect a number of old pieces of iron, put them into a little wooden pail with a small hole in the bottom; place this over another wooden pail or barrel, and pour a quantity of boiling vinegar over the iron, every piece of which must have been washed clean previous to having been placed in the pail. When the vinegar has dripped through pail No. 1, allow it to cool, and repeat the same operation with the same vinegar for fifteen days in succession.

If preferred Pyrolignite of Iron can be obtained at the druggists.

RECIPE FOR CLEANING THE HANDS FROM DYE STAINS.

Put a few drops of Sulphuric Acid in the water to remove black stains and a little Ammonia for other colors.

DRESSING FOR LIGHT COLORS.

Soften a handful of grey glue and one leaf of gelatine in cold water. When it is softened pour some boiling water upon it until it is quite dissolved, then add as much cold water as you require to thoroughly soak the object requiring the finish, or dressing so-called. Be sure to strain the liquid through a cloth before using. Pass the material through the dressing, hang upon the hoops to dry and endeavor to prevent it falling in pleats. This dressing, is for the finishing of dyed or washed articles, whether of wool, or wool and cotton mixtures.

For silks it is better to use Gelatine only. This is clearer. For black woolens, etc., the dark or brownish glue can be used; but for all light shades of colors the grey is better. This gives them a new look after they have been dyed.

INDEX OF COLORS.

Blue will dye Garnet, Brown, Navy or Black.
Brown will dye Seal Brown, Dark Green or Black.
Cardinal will dye Garnet, Seal Brown, Green or Black.
Cherry will dye Garnet, Seal Brown, Green or Black.
Drab will dye Garnet, Seal Brown, Navy or Black.
Fawn Color will dye Garnet, Brown, Green, Navy or Black.
Green will dye Brown, Plum, Navy or Black.
Lavender will dye any color.
Magenta will dye Navy, Brown or Black.
Maroon will dye Brown or Black.
Navy will dye Brown or Black.
Orange will dye Brown, Green, Maroon or Black.
Olive will dye Brown or Black.
Plum will dye any dark color.
Straw will dye any color.
Scarlet will dye Brown, Garnet or Black.
Tan will dye Brown, Maroon, Navy or Black.

DYEING OF WOOLEN GOODS.

Plum Color,	Reddish Black	Garnet,
Orange,	Tan,	Drab,
Moss Green,	Green,	Bronze,
Maroon or Chestnut,	Seal Brown,	Nut Brown,
Yellow,	Grey,	Violet or Purple,
Light Pearl,	Mauve or Lav'nd'r,	Orange,
Scarlet,	Reddish Brown,	Magenta,
Navy Blue,	Sky Blue,	French Blue.

PLUM COLORS.

FIRST METHOD.

Water—Take sufficient water to thoroughly cover the material to be dyed.

Mordant—1 teaspoonful of Salt of Tin; 1 oz. alum.

Color—Add to the above a sufficient quantity of Logwood to color the object as desired, adding more Logwood to obtain a darker shade. Boil one hour, then take out material and rinse in two waters (cold.) Pass through the dressing (page 5) and dry.

SECOND METHOD.

Water—As in preceding method.

Mordant—A dessert-spoonful of Red Argel or Wine-stone, the same of Alum; 1 tablespoonful of Sulphuric Acid.

Color—Add a little Blue and a little Orchil, a small quantity of Logwood and a little Bluestone. Rinse the article in three waters; pass it through the dressing, and dry.

THIRD METHOD.

Mordant—Same as for second method.

Color—Carmine of Indigo or Sulphate of Indigo. A little more Archil than in second method. A small quantity of Light Purple (Red Violet); Aniline Dye may be added if desired. Boil one hour; rinse, etc., as in second method.

ORANGE.

Prepare as for Reddish-Black, only with less Cochineal.

Water—Sufficient for the immersion required.

Mordant—¼ oz. Oxalic Acid, ¼ oz. Salt of Tin, 10 grams Tartaric Acid, and Red Argel.

Color—Cochineal, very little; Fustic, sufficient. Boil half an hour.

GREEN.

FIRST METHOD.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.

Mordant—1 dessert-spoonful Red Argel, 1 oz. Alum, a little Sulphuric Acid.

First Color—Indigo Blue (Carmine.) Add a little Tumeric to produce a lighter or yellowish green. If preferred Picric Acid can be used instead of Tumeric.

Second Color—Yellow Wood, Indigo Blue (Carmine.) The second color requires very little acid, and none at all with Picric Acid.

SECOND METHOD.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.

Mordant—Glober's Salts dissolved in Sulphuric Acid, or add a little piece of Bluestone to the water.

Color—Tumeric and Carmine of Indigo.

NOTE—It is better to boil the material twice: First, in the mordant for one hour, then in the color for thirty minutes.

Another recipe is Nicholson Blue and Picric Acid, used with the same mordant.

REDDISH BLACK.

Mordant—Dissolve in ¼ of a pint of water ½ oz. of Oxalic Acid; ¼ oz. of Salt of Tin; 10 grains of Tartaric Acid. One can produce the desired shade by adding to the above sufficient Cochineal in powder to produce a more reddish effect. Boil 30 minutes, rinse, pass through dressing and dry.

YELLOW.

FIRST METHOD.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.

Mordant—1 dessert-spoonful Wine Stone or Red Argel; 1 dessert-spoonful Alum; 1 tablespoonful Sulphuric Acid. Add a little Tumeric, which has been previously dissolved in a little tepid water. In order to obtain a prettier Yellow effect add a little Archil. Boil one hour, rinse in two waters, pass through dressing and dry.

SECOND METHOD.

Mordant—The same as for Reddish Black.

Colors—Fustic, Yellow Wood. Add a little Cochineal and follow directions for first method.

ALL SHADES OF GREY.

FIRST METHOD.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.

Mordant—1 dessert-spoonful Argel or Wine Stone; 1 oz. of Alum.

Color—*Logwood, *Archil, Yellow Wood—a small quantity.

NOTE.—Care must be taken to add the above extracts in small quantities in order to obtain the shade desired. The larger the quantity used, the darker the effect obtained.

SECOND METHOD.

Mordant—As for first method.

Color—Cochineal, Carmine of Indigo, Yellow Wood, Picric Acid.

THIRD METHOD.

Mordant—As for first and second methods.

Color—Archil, Carmine of Indigo, Yellow Wood or Fustic. Or one can dye woolen material with Grey Aniline Dye mixed in water, in which a little Acetic Acid has been dissolved.

VIOLET.—Two Immersions.

FIRST IMMERSION.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.

Mordant—One dessert-spoonful Red Argel, one oz. Alum, one teaspoonful Salt of Tin. For woolens boil one hour and then rinse in cold water.

SECOND IMMERSION.

Color—Logwood and Carmine of Indigo. Boil material again for thirty minutes, rinse, etc.

LIGHT PURPLE.—Petunia.

In order to obtain these tints, which are very varied, prepare as for Violet, with the exception of substituting Cochineal *(Ammonical)* for part of the Logwood in previous recipe. By adding more Indigo one produces Prune color.

VIOLET.—Aniline Dye.

Dissolve a quantity of Hoffman Violet in boiling water,

then strain through a piece of cloth in order to remove any small particles of dye which might spot the articles to be dyed. For a woolen dress only a small quantity of Acetic Acid is required as a mordant. Boil one hour; rinse, etc.

NAVY BLUE.

FIRST METHOD.

Water—Sufficient for immersion, with a little Borax.

Color—Nicholson Blue, Archil, in very small quantity. Boil thirty minutes; rinse in three waters. This renders the stuff Grey, and to produce the color, namely, Navy Blue, it is necessary to take a tub of hot water, put in it two tablespoonfuls of Sulphuric Acid and then immerse the article. The Blue will instantly appear. Rinse, pass through the dressing and dry.

SECOND METHOD.

Mordant—Dessert-spoonful Red Argel; 1 oz. Alum; small quantity Sulphuric Acid.

Color—Blue de Paris, Sulphate of Indigo, a little Aniline Violet.

THIRD METHOD.

Mordant—1 dessert-spoonful Red Argel; 1 oz. Alum.
Color—Blue de Paris, Logwood.

SKY BLUE.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.
Mordant—1 dessert-spoonful Red Argel; 1 oz. Alum.
Color—A small quantity of Carmine of Indigo. Boil one hour and rinse three times.

FRENCH BLUE.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.
Mordant—Prussiate Yellow of Potash, 3 grams; Sulphuric Acid, 1 tablespoonful; Alum, 5 grams; Salt of Tin about the size of a green pea. Put the article to be dyed into the liquid when very hot, but not boiling, and allow it to come to a boil slowly. Rinse in two waters. Pass through dressing, dry and iron.

GARNET.

FIRST METHOD.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.

Mordant—2-oz. Red Argel or Winestone; Alum, a little piece; Sulphuric Acid, about 3 dessert-spoonsful.

Color—A sufficient quantity of Archil, according to intensity of shade desired. Boil one hour and rinse, etc.

SECOND METHOD.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.

Mordant—Glober's Salts diluted in a little Sulphuric Acid (about 25 grams of Glober's Salts and a wine-glassful of acid.

HAVANA, WOOD COLOR AND SIMILAR SHADES.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.

Mordant—Red Argel, about 3 tablespoonsful; Alum, about the size of a Filbert nut.

Color—For color, add Yellow-wood, Archil and Sulphate of Indigo, the two last in very small quantities.

MOSS GREEN.

Use the same Mordant for Havana, simply putting a a little more Sulphate of Indigo and Yellow-wood, but less Archil. In order to obtain the desired shade, it is wise to try the dye on a piece of sample cloth first.

MAROON, BRONZE AND SEAL-BROWN.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.

Mordant—Red Argel, 2-oz.; Alum, about the size of a Filbert nut.

Color—Logwood or Sulphate of Indigo in small quantities; Archil and Tumeric. The different shades of Maroon, Bronze and Seal-Brown are obtained according to the quantity of each of the three coloring matters used. For Maroon, the red must naturally predominate; for Bronze, the blue and yellow; and for Seal-Brown it is necessary that the yellow should exceed the other two colors. For Seal-Brown, less coloring matter is required. Try dye on a piece of sample cloth and shade to taste. Boil thirty minutes, rinse, pass through dressing, dry and iron.

FIRST METHOD FOR THE DYEING OF BLACK WOOLLENS.

FIRST IMMERSION.

Water—Two and a half gallons.

Mordant—Blue Stone, 30 grams; Green Copperas, 30 grams; Red Argel or Wine Stone, 90 grams. When the above mordant is well dissolved in the water, put in the article and allow it to boil for one hour, constantly moving it by means of a stick of plain, uncolored wood. At the end of an hour withdraw and shake gently in the air for a few minutes. This will prevent the material from fading quickly. At this point the goods are of a greenish grey, as the mordant has destroyed most of the original color.

It is important to rinse the material through three clear cold waters, and then immediately into the Black bath, which is sufficient water.

SECOND IMMERSION.

Place in a small cotton bag a quantity of Logwood and a little Aniline Black. If a jet black is desired add to

above a handful of Tumeric. If a blue black is desired add a piece of Bluestone about the size of a filbert nut. Tie the bag securely, allowing sufficient room for the Logwood, etc., to swell.

All this should be prepared in another boiler, while the material is boiling in the mordant, as it is absolutely necessary to put the material into the dye immediately.

METHOD FOR DYEING MIXED GOODS.

The woolen is first dyed by its own process, and then re-dyed in the following, in order to dye the cotton part.

FIRST METHOD (Two Immersions.)

Sufficient cold water, in which dissolve a good handful of Sulphates of Iron.

Allow the article to soak all night, then withdraw, rinse and then put into the Black bath, which should be previously prepared; bring to a boiling point. It is not necessary to boil the material. Rinse until the superflous dye disappears entirely. Pass through dressing and dry.

If preferred use Logwood, or Extract of Logwood.

SECOND METHOD FOR THE DYEING OF BLACK WOOLEN GOODS.

The preparations are somewhat the same as in the First Method, but other ingredients are employed:

Water, 2½ gallons.

Bichromate of Potash, 18 grams.
Blue Stone, 15 grams.
Sulphuric Acid, 8 grams.

Allow material to boil in the above one hour. Withdraw, rinse in two cold waters, and then place in second, or Black bath previously prepared with sufficient water and Logwood and Yellow Wood. Allow this to boil thirty minutes.

NOTE—If the material has a grayish shade you will have to dye it again, putting more Logwood, Yellow Wood and a little Black Aniline dye. If, on the contrary, it had a heavy reddish-black shade, simply rinse the goods through in a tub of warm water, in which about a spoonful of Muriatic Acid has been dissolved. Then rinse through two or three clear cold waters; pass through dressing, dry and iron, after rinsing in the three cold waters.

Allow dye to boil half an hour, moving continually with a wooden stick. Withdraw and rinse through several waters, in order to remove the superfluous dye matter, being careful to brush the lining while wet with an ordinary laundry brush. Hang in the air for a little while to allow most of the water to drip out of the clothes or material dyed. It is better to tie a piece of rope in the center of a stick, then tie the other end to clothes line, then place the material on the stick or pole, like you would an overcoat, spreading it out as much as possible to avoid creasing the material. Never wring

woolen materials. Before they are dry pass through dressing, dry well and iron.

Another method for dyeing Black Woolens in one immersion is :

For one object, two gallons and a half of water.

Sulphate of Zinc, 30 grams.

Sulphate of Copper, 30 grams.

Sulphate of Iron, 25 grams.

Logwood and Yellow Wood in sufficient quantity. Allow it to boil for one hour and a half and rinse through several waters until the superfluous dye ceases to color the water. If the material is mixed with cotton it is necessary first to dye the material in the dye for wool, then in order to obtain a good Black for the cotton threads which form one warp the article must be dyed a second time in the mixture for dyeing cotton fabrics. If the material should be composed of wool, cotton and silk it is only necessary to consider the first two, as the silk will take the dye very easily.

The recipe for Black Cotton is given in another chapter.

DYEING COTTON GOODS.

It is absolutely necessary to soak the cotton articles in a mordant diluted in cold water. The articles should be soaked all night. It is not necessary to boil the clothes in the dyeing liquid, but they should be brought to boiling point.

The principal mordants for the dyeing of cotton goods are Rust for Black materials, Cachoo for Maroon, Sumac and Gallic, or Tanic Acid, for Aniline Dyes. Put all cotton goods to soak in the mordant cold, after the clothes have been washed clean.

When dyeing anything black, rinse the material after soaking in the Rust, before dyeing it.

RED, CHERRY OR CERISE, REDDISH BLACK.

Water--Sufficient for immersion.

Mordant--Either Sumac, Gallic Acid or Tannic Acid. Take the articles out of the mordant in which they have been soaking over night. Do not rinse them, but put them into a solution of Tumeric and a little Acetic Acid. Bring to boiling point; withdraw and soak in a solution of Fuchine which will produce the desired shade of red according to the quantity of color used.

YELLOW, BUTTER COLOR, PALE YELLOW, Etc.

The colors are produced with the same mixture as the Red, etc., in preceding chapter, omitting the Fuchine or Red Dye.

GREEN.

Use the same mordant as in preceding recipes for cottons.

For coloring add to sufficient water, a little Logwood and Yellow Wood, with a little piece of Blue Stone about the size of a filbert nut.

PALE GREEN AND GREY.

Make the mordant with sufficient water and Sumac. Green Aniline Dye produces very good effect, and Aniline Grey is also very satisfactory.

GARNET.

Allow the article to be dyed to soak in the mordant for twelve hours. Withdraw the articles from the mordant and pass through a tub of clear cold water, then

into another in which has been dissolved a small quantity of Bichromate of Potash (a piece about as large as a filbert nut). Rinse through three waters and then soak for half an hour in a solution of Fuchine.

PRUNE, VIOLET, ETC.

Prepare exactly the same as for Garnet, but instead of Fuchine use Aniline Violet Dye.

For Purple shades use Red Violet Aniline, and for the Violet shades use Blue Violet.

MAROON, HAVANA, ETC.

FIRST METHOD.

For these colors use Cachoo. Allow the article to soak all night in the water in which the above is dissolved. Then in the morning put into a tub of water in which a piece about the size of a filbert nut of Bichromate of Potash has been dissolved, and soak for half an hour, then withdraw and pass through the Rust which is the mordant for Black or Dark Shades of Cotton. Rinse in five waters. Soak for five minutes in a solution of Yellow Wood or Logwood, according to the shade desired. Less coloring is required for Havana. The shades are very solid and do not easily fade.

SECOND METHOD.

Maroon, Wood Color, Havana Tobacco and all the shades of the colors are obtained with Aniline Dyes and the same mordant as for Red, etc.

For light colors use Carmine of Safflower. For these light shades it is necessary to pass the material through the dressing, dry and iron.

DYEING OF SILKS.

Rose Pink,	Cherry or Cerise,	Currant Red, Scarlet,
Red,	Garnet,	
Yellow,	Butter Color,	Straw,
Navy,	Sky Blue,	Prune,
Violet,	Mauve,	Maroon,
Pearl Grey,	Mouse Color,	Iron Grey,

Bronze Green.

Only a small quantity of color is required for the dyeing of a dress.

PROCESS FOR SILK DYEING.

All articles of silk should be thoroughly cleansed before dyeing. This is done with warm water and Castile soap. Use a soft brush to take out stains. If the articles are very soiled dissolve a little washing soda in the water. If the silk is thin or at all inclined to pull apart, it is preferable to rub it between the hands instead of brushing.

Spread it out upon a plain wooden table to clean the entire surface. Rinse every article well. Before putting the articles into the dye, it should be strained, else the small particles of dye will spot the material. Strain

through cheese cloth. Move the articles continually. Be sure that the stick of wood employed is perfectly colorless and clean, and that there is sufficient water to cover the articles.

ROSE, CHERRY COLOR OR CHERISE, CURRANT-RED, RED, GARNET, ETC.

FIRST METHOD—FIRST IMMERSION.

Water—Sufficient for immersion, softened with a little Acetic Acid.

SECOND IMMERSION.

Color—Add little by little, Carmine of Safflower or Sanfranum. The darker shades are produced by adding Carmine of Safflower in larger quantities.

SECOND METHOD.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.
Mordant—1 tablespoonful Sulphuric Acid.

Immerse the article into a second solution, namely, water in which a pinch of Fuchine has been dissolved. Withdraw the silk, rinse and pass immediately through

the dressing, roll up in a cloth, and then iron while damp.

For Currant Red, put the Fuchine into almost boiling water.

GARNET.

Water—Sufficient for immersion, almost boiling.

Mordant—A little Acetic Acid and small quantity of Archil.

Color—Dissolve in tub of warm water a small quantity of Fuchine, then rinse, pass through dressing, etc.

PRUNE.

Boil material for thirty minutes in water with Nicholson Blue. Withdraw, rinse twice in warm waters, then once in cold. Then prepare a tub of tepid water, to which add about a teaspoonful Sulphuric Acid and a small quantity of Archil, previously dissolved in warm water and strained through cheese cloth. Boil the article in this solution for one hour; rinse pass through dressing and iron. By this process one can obtain every shade of Prune, according to the quantity of color employed.

YELLOW, BUTTER COLOR, STRAW.

These colors which resemble each other so closely are obtained from—

1. Picric Acid.
2. Arnotto or Roucou.
3. Tumeric.
4. Fustic.
5. Dyers' Weed.

With either of the above all the shades of Yellow can be obtained.

MAROON.

FIRST METHOD.

Water—Sufficient for immersion.

Color—Archil, Tumeric. Harden the water with a little Acetic Acid Put the article into the water before it boils, then boil for thirty minutes. If it is not Brown enough add a small quantity of Carmine of Indigo or Sulphate of Indigo, diluted and strained. Be careful to take out the article before adding additional coloring as it is apt to render one portion darker than another. When well mixed, replace article of clothing and boil another half-hour.

SECOND METHOD.

Water—As in first method.

Color—Archil, Tumeric, about a tablespoonful of Sulphuric Acid. Soak the article for fifteen minutes in Rust Liquid. (See preparation). Rinse four or five times in tepid water. Then boil in solution of Yellow Wood or Fustic. A larger quantity of Yellow Wood renders the color very dark, almost Black, but by adding Logwood in small or large quantities one obtains the desired shade.

NAVY BLUE.

Water—Sufficient for immersion, in which put a little Castile Soap, previously dissolved in water.

Color—Nicholson Blue, Archil (very little), previously dissolved and strained. When the dye is warm immerse the material. Heat slowly to a boiling point, then boil thirty minutes. Rinse through two warm waters, then once in cold. The color now appears to be Grey, but put it into warm water with which is mixed a little Sulphuric Acid and the Blue will instantly appear. Moderate the shade of the Navy Blue by adding more or less Archil or Nicholson Blue, according to taste.

VIOLET AND MAUVE.

For this color use Aniline Violet. It requires a large quantity of dye to produce a good effect, but it must be added in small quantities until the right shade is obtained, and add a little Acetic Acid.

For Mauve it is preferable to use Reddish Violet Aniline Dye, being careful to add it to the water little by little, then strain the whole through a cheese-cloth before putting the material in it.

SKY BLUE.

Water—Sufficient.

Color—A small quantity of Carmine of Indigo. Pass through the dressing or luster without rinsing. Be careful to strain before putting the article or articles into solution to prevent spotting.

PEARL GREY, MOUSE COLOR, IRON GREY.

Water—Sufficient, to which add a little Acetic Acid.

Color—Cochineal Ammonical, Carmine of Indigo, Acid Picric or Yellow Wood (small quantity). Grey Aniline Dye also produces a good effect.

BRONZE GREEN.

Water—Sufficient, prepared with a little Acetic or Tartaric Acid.

Color—Tumeric and Archil. Boil the article for half an hour in water in which has been dissolved some Nicholson Blue, before boiling in the above solution for thirty minutes. By this same process one can dye Maroon by putting less blue. Rinse, pass through dressing, etc.

BLACK SILK.

For black silk, employ rust as the mordant and use the first recipe given for the dyeing of Black Woolens, as color.

DRY CLEANING.

Dry cleaning is so called because it is done with Gasoline, which, being a mineral oil, cannot be mixed to advantage with water, nor employed upon any article whatsoever while said article is wet. If used upon wet or damp material it would leave a stain.

Dry cleaning should be employed for the cleansing of all materials or tissues which would naturally be spoiled or deteriorized by washing in water.

This method is especially useful for cleaning woolen goods, light silks, velvets, laces, cravats, gloves, ladies' and gentlemen's hats, leather, kid or satin shoes, table covers, damask curtains, portiers, velvet and silk flowers, furs, and all articles (except cotton materials), without changing the color or in any way spoiling the finish of the tissue. Brush clean the article with gasoline, and then look over the dress or whatever object it may be, and take out the stain according to the particular recipe given further on.

Gasoline removes only greasy and dusty spots; the stains from other substances must be removed afterward, as explained in particular recipe.

MANNER OF CLEANING WITH GASOLINE.

In cleaning a man's suit the first thing to do is to turn out every pocket, being very particular to see that no matches are in the corners, not even the smallest particle of sulphur, as this would cause the gasoline to explode as soon as it would be dissolved, or upon the least friction, and this would be extremely dangerous for the person cleaning the apparel, as it would probably mean death.

Above all things, never clean the clothes cleansed by this method in any room where there is any artificial light, such as a candle, lamp or gas, or any fire, as the fumes of the gasoline being the essence of a volitile oil, will absorb the heat and ignite, causing an explosion of the whole. There is no danger in a room without artificial light or fire.

Never place any article cleaned with gasoline, near the fire to dry.

The best way to begin is to give every article a good brushing, for this removes the dirt.

For a man's suit it is necessary to put a sufficient quantity of gasoline in a zinc or tin utensil. (Wood absorbs too much gasoline.)

Soak the clothes in the gasoline a few seconds, then spread upon a plain, unpainted wooden table or upon an ironing board covered with zinc. Brush the most soiled parts, such as the collar, cuffs and front first, then the rest of the article. Then soak again a short while in

clean gasoline. Spread a second time upon the table or board, and dry by rubbing with a clean, dry cloth. Then shake the garment well, hang up to dry. When it is very dry look over the garment and see if there are soiled spots from food, sweets, paints or axle-grease. If they are numerous put a pin in the place of each spot, as this prevents loss of time in looking for them again.

If the dress is trimmed with Velvet, Plush, Lace, Silk or Ribbons, it is not necessary to unsew any of the trimmings, as all will be equally and advantageously cleaned in the gasoline. If only one width of a dress or coat requires cleaning, take a small brush, brush from seam to seam with gasoline, being careful that you do not allow the gasoline to moisten the other breadths and show the line between the cleaned breadth and the others.

To clean Light Silks and Woolens, use gasoline to wash the materials in. When dry, look for all the stains and spots, stick a pin in each and dip the forefinger in alcohol and place the tip of the finger on the spot and rub with a very soft cloth, wiping it very lightly in order not to make the color run.

If the spots are not easily removed by means of alcohol, use a little cold water also.

CRAVATS.

Wash the Cravats in gasoline, rubbing gently with the hand or brushing with a soft brush. Then rub with a soft cloth till dry, and to remove any stains which may discolor, use a little alcohol and water over the whole surface, gently rubbing the stained parts. If there is much Blue in the Silk or mixture put a few drops of Acetic Acid or vinegar in the water. If the Cravats are too faded and require dyeing see recipes for Silk dyeing.

GLOVES.

Take the soiled Gloves, and if dirty at the finger tips rub with a little butter or even permit the tips of the fingers to soak all night in a little melted butter.

Commence with the White or Light Gloves, so that the gasoline may serve for the dark ones afterward, although not clean enough for the White. Put the Gloves on a clean, uncolored wooden table and brush them with gasoline, using a soft brush. Then rinse in clean gasoline, spread out on a clean cloth and wipe them with another until they are nearly dry, then pull and stretch them gently in every direction to prevent them becoming stiff, then blow into them and hang them up to dry. When the Gloves are dry take a warm iron, one that can be supported on the palm of the hand without burning, and gently iron the gloves to give them a finished look.

SHOES OF LEATHER, KID OR SATIN.

Wash the Shoes two or three times in gasoline, brushing with as soft a brush as for Gloves. No matter how dirty the Shoes are they will become as clean as new by this method.

Gentlemen's and Ladies' Hats and Children's Silk Bonnets are cleaned the same as gloves or shoes, and look as good as new.

WET CLEANING.

BLACK GOODS.

For this method put sufficient cold water in a tub, add a handful of salt. Soak the article in this for a short time, then remove and place on a plain wooden table. Dissolve some soap and washing soda in some warm water and dip the brush in this, and brush the material until you believe it perfectly clean. Dip the article into clean water and brush again in order to remove all the soap, then rinse for the last time in a tub of cold water with a handful of salt in it. Hang up to dry and do not iron until thoroughly dry. If there is any Cotton mixed in the material it is necessary to dip the material into a tub of water in which Logwood has been boiled or in which some Extract of Logwood has been mixed. Then rinse in the waters in which a little Copperas has been dissolved.

BLUE GOODS.

Use sufficient tepid water in which has been dissolved a handful of salt and a little Acetic Acid. Spread the article upon a table. Brush with very soapy water, but

no soda. Rinse in warm water with a little Sulphuric Acid dissolved in it. This makes the Blue become more intense, or rather like new.

Some Blues are brightened by adding soda to the water, but it is prudent and better to try a piece of the stuff first. For all the colors follow the same instructions, using Acetic Acid or a little vinegar to prevent the color from fading. Remember to put a handful of salt in the last rinsing water.

SILKS.

Manner of Washing all Kinds of Colored Silks.

Melt a quantity of Castile Soap in tepid water, acidulated with a little Acetic Acid or White Wine Vinegar. Do not use Red Vinegar, as it is liable to injure the colors. Wash the dress or whatever the article may be through the hands. Do not rub soap on the surface of the material. Rinse well and pass through the dressing, to which a little White Wine Vinegar has been added. Iron while wet, on the wrong side.

For such articles as Undershirts, Drawers, Sweaters, White Flannel Tennis Suits, Blankets, etc. (after they have been washed in the usual way) it is necessary to soak the material for twelve hours in a tub of cold water mixed with a little Acidum Sulpurosum. Cover the tub so that it is air-tight. Rinse in two cold waters, pass through blue water and hang up to dry.

FEATHERS.

RECIPE FOR CLEANING FEATHERS.

Melt some soap in some warm water; when melted put into a basin of warm water and wash the feathers between the hands the same as a piece of lace. Wash them again in two more warm waters, and finally rinse well in clear, warm water. Then pass the feathers through a little clear starch, roll in a cloth and remove most of the dampness, and slap with the hands; dry near the fire, and slap with the hands again. When the starch is dry spread the feathers out on a table and brush them to remove any starch powder which may be visible. Before curling them pass the stems quickly before the steam of a kettle once, and curl with the back of a penknife.

DYEING OF FEATHERS.

YELLOW, GOLD, STRAW, CREAM, CORN, ORANGE, OLD GOLD, ETC.

These colors are obtained from (1) Yellow Wood, (2) Picric Acid or Tumeric. To obtain a Greenish hue use a little Blue, and to produce a Reddish effect use Eosine.

GREY, PEARL GREY, MOUSE COLOR, IRON GREY.

These shades are obtained from Violet or Carmine of Indigo. For Dark Grey add a little Aniline Black. The above shades can also be produced with Cochineal, Tumeric or Yellow Wood in very small quantities. To render the articles a more vivid Grey add a little Extract of Chestnuts.

GARNET, DARK RED AND LIGHTER SHADES OF THE SAME COLOR.

These colors are obtained from Archil or Orceine. If desired, add a little Fuchine (ordinary) or Fuchine (acid) according to shade desired.

BRIGHT RED, REDDISH BLACK, SCARLET, CHERRY RED, ETC.

These colors are obtained from Eosine or Red Acid or Saffranine. Or it is produced with Carmine of Safflower according to shade desired. The water should be acidulated with a little Acetic Acid.

BLUE.

Navy, Light, Gendarme, Etc.

Use for these shades Carmine of Indigo or Lyons Blue and Nicholson Blue and Lille Blue. Add Picric Acid in order to produce a Greenish Tint or Reddish Violet to redden the tint.

SEAL, MAROON, TOBACCO OR HAVANA, WOOD, COLOR, ETC.

Use separately or mixed the following colors to produce the shades, according to taste: Archil, Tumeric, Carmine of Indigo, and good results are obtained with Maroon Aniline. For these shades, employ the following extracts: Fustic, Yellow Wood or Quercitron.

GREEN, OLIVE, MOSS, BRONZE, EMERALD, ETC.

These are obtained from Aniline Green, Gaslight Green, Methyle Green, to which one adds Tumeric or Picric Acid in order to produce a yellowish tint, or Lyons Blue to render blueish. These shades are made also with Carmine of Indigo, Tumeric or Picric Acid. Render the water acid with Acetic or Sulphuric Acid.

VIOLET, MAUVE, LILAC, ETC.

For these shades use Blue Violet or Red Violet in large quantities, as these colors fade easier than others. Add to the water Fuchine or Eosine.

BLACK.

After having cleaned the feathers according to recipe for cleaning feathers, given in this book, allow them to remain a few minutes in water acidulated with Oxalic Acid and then rinse them well in cold water.

FIRST OPERATION.

Put the feathers into Rust (see recipe in Directions for Dyeing, in beginning of this book) for 10 hours, then rinse in tepid water until it becomes clear.

SECOND OPERATION.

Bring a quantity of Logwood and sufficient water for required immersion to boiling point; remove to the side of the stove, put the feathers into the fluid and keep warm for 8 or 10 hours. Then withdraw and rinse as in first operation. Should it be too reddish black, put a few drops of Sulphuric Acid in warm water and rinse again.

THIRD OPERATION.

Dilute a little Chromate in some water, dip the feathers in this until they become a fine black color, then rinse in tepid water several times and dry.

For this operation, it is better to use a bowl or saucepan made of copper or tin.

STAINS.

SUGAR STAINS ON BLACK GOODS.

To remove sugar stains from black materials, take a little cold water, in which a small piece of soda has been dissolved, and wet and rub the surface with a soft piece of sponge and dry.

PAINT STAINS.

If the spots are from paint, put a little butter upon them and allow it to remain quite soft; rub the material backward and forward in the fingers, and then rub well with a rag saturated with turpentine until the stain disappears. Then rub with a little gasoline to remove all signs of grease or turpentine.

AXLE-GREASE.

To remove axle-grease use turpentine or alcohol. When the garment is perfectly clean, iron it carefully,

according to directions in chapter on ironing. If the garments or materials to be cleaned are not dirty enough to be entirely washed in gasoline, it is sufficient to moisten the soiled parts with gasoline and rub well, but under all circumstances, the clothes must be well brushed first and the directions for stains followed as before directed.

These have reference to men's suits and dark materials only.

For light garments and light shades of color it is better to use only water and alcohol to remove sugar stains. For ladies' black or dark dresses, follow the same directions.

SUGAR OR OTHER SWEET STAINS.

COLORED GOODS.

First rub the spot with gasoline to remove the grease, then rub with alcohol between the fingers or with a small brush.

GREASE AND DUST STAINS.

Simply rub the Grease or Dust Stains with gasoline, using a brush or a rag for the operation.

FRUIT OR VEGETABLE STAINS.

If the stains are not too old it is generally sufficient to soak them a little in clear cold water. If this does not remove the stain, use a little Sulphurous Acid in some water.

TO RESTORE COLORS WHICH ACID STAINS HAVE CHANGED.

Some colors are changed by the contact of some alkali matter, and most people believe the color to be burned out of the goods. However, this is not so, and by the application of another acid the color can be restored. For instance, Light Blue and French Blue are rendered a Greyish shade by Soda, Potash or other Alkaline stains, and these colors are restored by dipping the part in water to which has been added a little Acetic, or Tartaric, or Sulphuric Acid. After the stain has disappeared and the color has returned, wash the surface with a little water. For Violet, Garnet, Black and Grey which have been stained by Fruit Acids, wash with a little Ammonia and water, and then with cold water.

WATER STAINS.

Water Stains often have the appearance of black spots and spoil the brilliancy and luster of the finish of the stuff. To reproduce the gloss, rub well with some article, such as a glass bottle, which has a smooth surface, until the gloss appears. If the spots are too numerous, it is better to pass a damp rag over the entire surface to remove the gloss and then iron.

BLOOD STAINS.

To remove Blood Stains from Woolen or Silk materials, first fold a cloth in four and lay it under the stained part of the clothing. Put a few drops of Ammonia into half a glass of water. Wet the spots or stains from time to time with a sponge, allowing the water to soak through into the cloth beneath, without rubbing. The blood will gradually disappear, and then the operation should be continued a few times with clear water. The surface can be lightly rubbed with a soft, clean linen cloth. When thoroughly dry, press. If the stain is an old one, it will take some little time for it to disappear.

SOUP AND SAUCE STAINS.

FOR BLACK WOOLENS.

If the dress or any other article of apparel is stained with Soup, Gravy, Sauce, Oil, Blood or any weak kind of Acid, such as Vinegar, rub the spot first with gasoline, and when the grease has disappeared further clean the stain with ammonia and water. Be careful not to use the water first, as the gasoline would then make a stain which would prove difficult to remove. The gasoline must always be put on the surface of the material before the water is used.

CARPETS.

To remove stains from Carpets, brush the soiled parts well with gasoline and rub hard with a cloth to remove any grease; then if any stain of another nature remains, use alcohol and a little Acetic Acid mixed. First rub with a brush and then with a clean cloth until nearly dry. A little water mixed with the alcohol and Acetic Acid will not injure the carpet.

To remove Paint or Varnish Stains, rub well with turpentine and afterwards with gasoline. If the stain is an old one, and if the Paint or Varnish has become stiff from exposure to the sun or fire heat, rub the spot with butter first to soften it, then with turpentine and lastly with gasoline. Repeat this several times until all signs of the stains have disappeared.

If the tissue is more or less covered with Paint it is better to soak the article all night, or for two or three days even, in very soapy water and a pint of gasoline. This will remove the paint very easily without damaging the material.

IRONING.

Every person who irons at home whether dyed or washed materials of Wool, Cotton or Silk should possess an ironing table or board, a number of flat-irons, about three puff-irons of different sizes, a sleeve-presser, a pad, and a heavy, square, solid piece of wood in which holes have been bored large enough to place the iron rod handles of the puff-irons in.

The puff-iron has somewhat the form of an egg, with a long iron stem handle from one side. This iron is used by all French ironers, for without it it is impossible to iron to perfection all the puffs, ruffles and fancy appendages of the female toilet. The iron should be placed in the fire, and before using should be wiped and tested with a soft, clean cotton cloth or rag. Wherever it is difficult to produce a good effect with the flat-iron the puff-iron should be used. For instance, for sleeves which are very full and fancy at, or near the shoulder, and for puffing, however small, on the waist it is only necessary to undo a few stitches in the lining and then the puff-iron can be used without any difficulty. The puff-irons can be had at moderate prices from the size of a linnet's egg to that of an ostrich. The most useful are the very small sizes and the one the size of a turkey's egg. The

end of the handle of the puff-iron should be placed in the wooden block, and the goods are worked backwards and forwards upon its surface.

To renovate Velvet the puff-iron will be found very accommodating, as Velvet must never be pressed, but after dampening the back, it can be passed over the puff-iron on the wrong side and both the steam and heat will remove all creases and improve the pile of the Velvet.

The pad should measure about ten inches in length, six inches at the smallest and straight end and about eight at the other, which should be oval in shape. About two or three inches in thickness is well. Make a bag of these dimensions, using bed-ticking or strong shirting for inner cover. Fill the bag for cushion with old cloth folded as smoothly as possible. It is very useful for pressing or ironing Gentlemen's coat-sleeves and trousers.

The sleeve-presser is composed of two boards about eighteen inches long, four inches wide at the narrow end and six at the widest—in form very similar to that of an ordinary ironing board. A solid piece of wood is nailed between these two boards in the center, so that the lower one rests upon the table and the upper one, being raised about four or five inches higher, allows the sleeves to be pressed on it and ironed with perfect ease.

DIRECTIONS FOR A SKIRT.

After having passed the dyed skirt through the dressing and having allowed it to dry, turn it wrong side out and place it on the ironing table. If it is lined, the ironing must be done on the lining. Take a small bowl of cold water and a sponge, dampen the lining a little and as evenly as possible, by passing the sponge over it. Be careful not to allow the dress goods to get wrinkled or creased. If the material should require any ironing on the right side, be sure to cover the material with a clean, damp cloth and iron very quickly with a very hot iron.

FOR A WAIST.

Place the pad or cushion on the table, spread the sides of waists upon the cushion and iron, then the back likewise, and then use the Puff-iron for all places where the flat-iron cannot enter (see "Puff-iron"). For unlined sleeves, use sleeve-presser.

MEN'S CLOTHES.

If men's clothes are properly cleaned and ironed, they should look like new, unless they are worn and threadbare.

TO IRON AN OVERCOAT.

It should first be ironed on the inside, attacking the pockets first, then the body and finally the sleeves. Pass a damp sponge over cloth before ironing; turn on the right side, place the cushion beneath the coat and a slightly damp cloth over the coat and press with a hot iron. Also use cushion or pad in the sleeves.

Men's Trousers or Pants are ironed in somewhat the same way, beginning on the wrong side, with the pockets and lining and lastly the legs. Use pad entirely for these articles.

A MAN'S VEST.

After having pressed this garment on the wrong side, according to directions for overcoats, turn on the right side, place upon pad, cover with a slightly dampened cloth and press with a hot iron.

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